

**TERMS OF PUBLICATION.**  
The Democrat will be published every Thursday evening at \$1.75 per annum in advance. Two Dollars, if paid within six months, or \$2.25, at the expiration of the year.  
No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.  
Advertisements inserted at the following rates:  
For transient advertisements, one square or less, three weeks for \$1.00  
Every subsequent insertion, .25  
One square for one year, 12.00  
Two ditto ditto 25.00  
Half a column, 15.00  
One column, 25.00  
Advertisements may be sent through the Post Office, free of postage on the part of the Advertiser.  
A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.  
As we intend to adhere strictly to the above terms we trust our subscribers will bear them in mind.

## THE DEMOCRAT.

"DEMOCRATIC AND FEARLESS; DEVOTED TO NO CLIQUE, AND BOUND TO NO MASTER."

NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO.

AUGUST 19, 1841.

### AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A stout active lad about 16 years of age, of good moral character, wanted at this office to learn the printing business.

**THE DEMOCRATS OF TUSCARAWAS COUNTY** are requested to assemble in their respective Townships, on **SATURDAY** the 23rd day of August, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the usual place of holding elections, and appoint **FIVE** delegates for each Township, to attend a Democratic Convention on a day to be hereafter designated by the Central Committee of the County. The Delegates so chosen, to serve as Township Committees of Vigilance and Correspondence, for the ensuing year.

By order of the Democratic Central Committee.

Messrs. Mitchell & Mathews.—You will please announce the name of

**JOHN TUCKER,**

as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

**MANY CITIZENS.**

A communication signed 'Salem,' was received too late for this week's paper.

### FIRE.

A stable belonging to Mr. Samuel Romig, tavern keeper in Trenton, was consumed by fire on Tuesday morning, together with one horse belonging to the Canton mail route. The fire is said to be the work of an incendiary, and a man has already been arrested and lodged in jail, on whom suspicion falls. It appears that he had been loitering about the tavern for a day or two, and had been caught in the act of taking liquor out of the bar. For this, he was committed by the landlord, on whom he is charged to be revenged. Immediately after the fire, pursuit was had after him, and he was caught in Waterford, and brought to town.

**HORRID PROSCRIPTION FOR OPINION SAKE, IN TUSCARAWAS!!**

Some time since we noticed the removal of Mr. Collier, Post Master at Dover, to make room for a 'Federalist.' We learn that more removals have been made. D. Stoddy, at Cumberland, to make room for a Mr. Rickover, and H. Ream, at Shanesville, to make room for a Mr. Binkley. It is well to remark, that this last man, is no politician! He does not come under the class of 'Active Nationalists,' as laid down in the new Whig creed!! Never meddles or interferes at elections!! Oh not at all!

The two last offices are worth about **FIVE** dollars a month, each, and we should like to know whether it is John Tyler, Frank Granger, or General Stokely, or all three, that has so unmercifully wielded the Guillotine among the poor Democrats of this County? Who is the fellow that has taken the immense Government patronage of Ten dollars a month, from two Democrats? Oh, the Butcher! Who is he?

To be serious, what a contemptible, 'Small potatoes' business, it is, to see these Federal Reformers—these men who were to do away with party spirit—these men who would 'Proscribe Proscription,' coming down and turning men out of petty offices not worth having, merely to gratify their political malignity.

### THE TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE.

We were wrong last week in stating that the new tax on tea and coffee, is 25 per cent. It is but 20 per cent. But the people will find that enough in all conscience, as it will raise the price 5 cts. a pound in this section of country. And we will show why! Suppose a merchant now buys his coffee in New York, at 12 cents per pound. He sells it here at 16. So, on every 12 cts. laid out in New York, he charges 4 in Ohio. The new Tariff imposes 20 per cent, there by making him pay the importer 16 cts. for what he on ly charged 12, before the tax was laid. Then if he charged his customers 4 cts. on every 12, before the tax of 20 per cent. was laid, will he not at the same ratio charge them 5 cts. on every 12, after the tax is laid? Well then suppose a man with a large family, used 3 pounds per week. In one year his coffee bill (when there was no tax on it) amounted to twenty-four dollars, and ninety-six cents. Now a tax is laid, so he must pay 21 cts. for what he formerly paid 16. This makes his coffee bill for a year, Thirty-two dollars, and seventy-six cents. Thus in this article alone, he will pay a tax to Government of \$7.80 per year.

This is a pretty good commentary on the party who promised us 'Low Taxes.' Yet there are the articles of Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, &c. all of which have been taxed 20 per cent. and which the consumer must pay the same ratio of taxation on.

But it has been said by a Whig editor, that this scheme of taxation is not a Whig measure. We will follow it up and let those who are to be taxed, see where the blame rests. And for this purpose, we copy from the Globe, its history.

"1. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to the extra session of Congress, recommended a tax upon tea and coffee.

2. The Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill to tax these articles twenty per cent.

3. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, (Mr. Fillmore) in opening his budget in the House, advocated this tax, on the ground that they were luxuries, and not necessities.

4. When the bill was brought under the rule of silence, and amendments were to be voted upon without debate, Mr. Lawrence of Pennsylvania, a Whig, and formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives of his State, moved to strike out tea and coffee, and thus leave them free of duty.

5. Mr. Clifford moved to amend Mr. Lawrence's motion, by adding to it 'Molasses, sugar, and salt.' These were demanded, and there were 112 yeas and 86 nays. So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

6. Upon taking the question on the amendment as amended, by tilters, the whole was rejected, by yeas 112, nays 79.

7. Mr. Williams of Maryland now moved to amend the bill, by striking out Salt alone; and though a question of order was raised, as the committee had just refused to strike out salt, Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts, (a Whig) the chairman of the committee, overruled the question of order, and the question was taken upon salt alone, and lost.

8. Notwithstanding this decision of the Chair, and notwithstanding the parliamentary knowledge of Mr. Lawrence, the original mover, and of many others of his party, no Whig attempted to get a vote to exempt tea and coffee separately from the operations of the bill.

9. When the tariff bill came into the House, the Whigs called the previous question, thus cutting off all amendments; and, upon the demand, 'Shall the previous question, be now put?' every Democrat in the House voted in the negative.

10. When Mr. Proffitt of Indiana complained because the gag was persisted in at the expense of those vital amendments, Mr. Stanley of North Carolina avowed that the responsibility belonged to the Whig party, and spoke of the splendid epitaph which a grateful people would inscribe upon their tombstones for having served in this Congress.

11. After the bill had passed, and while the title was under consideration, Mr. Dawson of Georgia complimented the Northern and Southern Whigs for voluntarily voting against their feelings and their interests on the passage of the bill.

The tariff bill was passed by fifteen majority in the House. Had Georgia voted with the nays, would it not have been lost? Who, then, put a tax of 20 per cent. upon tea and coffee?

Such is the history of the rise and progress of this taxing scheme of the Federalists, by which they intend to exact from the laboring man his hard earnings, to fill the public Treasury made empty by their extravagant appropriations.

We ask the honest laborers, if they are willing to be plundered thus! Last year, there was about twenty five thousand dollars worth of coffee at the New York prices, consumed in Tuscarawas County. Assuming the same amount for this year, with a tax of 20 per cent. on the whole, and you may form some idea what amount in the aggregate you are to pay for the support of this 'Economical' Federal Administration. Yet their leaders will say this is not direct taxation, and you should not complain. No, it is not, but it is indirect taxation, and is the more insidious and villainous, for being so; because, while they are looking you in the face, telling you they love the working man—that they will protect him—they are slyly putting their long black fingers in his pocket, and robbing him.

### GOUGE ON BANKING.

We call the attention of our readers, to an article in today's paper, on the subject of Commercial Banking. It is the first of a series, to appear in the Journal of Banking, a new semi-monthly periodical, recently commenced in Philadelphia, at \$1.50 per annum, or five copies for \$4. Mr. Gouge, has long been known as a clear and comprehensive writer on paper money—its uses and abuses—and we doubt not, our readers will be well repaid by an attentive perusal of the articles we shall publish from his pen.

**TEMPERANCE—WHIGGERY—HARD CIDER.**—There is nothing that so thoroughly disgusts us as a hypocrite, one who professes to be what he is not. The cry of Temperance is resounding through our land again, and lecturers hired, who traverse the country, who paint in glowing colors, the evils resulting from intemperance. This, if they are sincere, is all right. But why was not this cry raised last fall? Then was the time to sound the alarm. For then intemperance had become the rallying cry of a party. The reason is obvious. Many of the temperance lecturers were then stump speakers, and were then discussing, and pointing out to their deluded followers, in 'thoughts that breathe and words that burn,' the glorious revolution in public sentiment, to be brought about by hard cider. The glorious cause of temperance then slumbered, and the midnight revels of those to whose care it was intrusted were heard, as with drunken voice they roared.

"And we'll quaff the good old cider yet."

"For Old T'penceance."

"For Old T'penceance, my boys!"

"For Old T'penceance."

"We'll take a mug of cider yet."

"For Old T'penceance."

Many were then to be seen, who for years, had lugged long and loud for themselves, following a barrel of cider through the streets, and assisting by precept and example, in quaffing its contents, who are now again, with hypocritical cant, denouncing all that can intoxicate. Out upon such hypocrisy! To carry an election, these knaves would demoralize the whole nation. They first made drunkards of the people, then endeavor to persuade them not to drink. Can they be so ignorant as not to know that they have done the cause of temperance more injury, and have brought more distress upon the wives and children of their cider devotees, within the last eighteen months, than they can do that cause good in eighteen years to come. Let another Presidential campaign be opened—let cider, whiskey, or any intoxicating drink be the rallying cry of the federal party, and our life for it, those same cider sucking temperance lecturers will again howl as loud, if not louder in favor of intemperance than they now do in favor of the opposite extreme.

There are many, no doubt, who advocate the total abstinence system: whose efforts are deserving of all praise. They lecture well, and practice what they endeavor to impress upon the minds of others. To such we bid them God speed in their noble work. In our own knowledge, we have seen so many distress brought upon families, and so many men, heretofore sober and industrious citizens, made drunkards, by the course pursued by professed friends of temperance, that we have no patience in speaking upon this subject.—Ohio Statesman.

**A GOOD STORY.**—A late anti-National Bank meeting in Philadelphia, Col. Page, in the course of his speech told the following capital story, illustrative of the inefficiency of legislative restrictions upon banks.

"A clerk in a store at Mobile was an inveterate smoker. His employer finding his customers complaining of the filthy habit reprimanded with the clerk. The latter said he could not help it; he must smoke, and that he would die without his cigar. Not wishing to deprive him entirely of so favorite a luxury, the employer agreed that his clerk should smoke one, and but one cigar a day. But what was his surprise when coming to the store next day, he found the clerk smoking a cigar three feet long! He stuck to the rule, it is true, and on ly smoked one cigar a day, but it took him all day to smoke it! Just so with the banks; give them an inch, and they will soon stretch it to an ell or longer, if their wishes or interests prompt them."

The Babylon paper, seems to take heart that we showed up its party, by publishing the list of Whig office holders of Tuscarawas. Very sorry that we had to expose the tricky Advocate, but we cannot help it. It's a way we have. If the Advocate is desirous to save himself in future, he had better get a lawyer to edit his paper, as he says we do. By the by, these lawyers are cunning fellows. Very!

What was selling yesterday for \$1.07, and \$1.10, at the New Philadelphia Mills, and Dover.

### DREADFUL DISASTER ON THE LAKE.

One of the most dreadful disasters that we have ever heard, took place last week on Lake Erie. The Steam boat Erie, on her passage from Buffalo to Cleveland, when about thirty miles from Buffalo, caught fire and was burnt to the waters' edge. She had about two hundred persons on board, all of whom perished, except between twenty and thirty. There were a large number of German emigrants on board, who were on their way to seek new homes among the fertile lands of the West, who either were burned, or drowned. We are informed there were fifteen whose place of destination was Dover. We are in the absence of nearly all the particulars, but give what we have.

The Buffalo Commercial has the following list of those who were among the lost:

Rob. Hughes, James Heck, a German, and Bimm, another young man, all of whom were musicians belonging to the Erie Band.  
A. Struher, Cleveland, 2 persons,  
Mrs. M. Slemmer, Zanesville, 3 do.  
Mrs. Burget, Portsmouth, 3 do.  
J. F. Byer, Chicago, 2 do.  
Mr. Millmore and wife, dentist of Chicago.  
Von Ockerman, a German tinner.  
Mr. Sherman and daughter Hamburg, Erie Co.  
Mr. Nelthrop, a Danish gentleman.  
Henry Freeman, on his way to Milwaukee.  
Ansel Ricker, farmer, of Hamburg Erie Co.  
John Harrington Fireman.  
Luther Fuller, Wheelman.  
W. C. Chase, waiter.  
W. Winters do.  
James Read, do.  
Robert Smith, cook.  
Henry Voshurg, do.  
David Mills, do.  
Israel Voshurg, porter.  
Wm Sparks, do.

Dr. Hackett, Thomsonian Physician, of Lockport, (Colored.)

Eliza Packenham, chambermaid,  
John Allen second engineer.

The Commercial says, the loss of property by the Erie was heavy. She had on board the first large invoice of merchandise shipped for the upper Lakes this season. Some 30 tons, worth at least \$20,000. The emigrants had also a large amount of specie, not far from \$180,000, and the boat herself must have cost all of \$75,000, making in all a loss of \$380,000,000.

The Rev. Wm. Morris, an evangelist minister, was on board the Erie, and was lost.

In addition to the above, we have been furnished with a list of emigrants whose place of destination was Dover.

I. Horter, 1  
C. Durler, 1  
Litchell, and family, 5  
C. Dietrich and wife, 2  
C. Wilber and family, 6

### FURTHER PARTICULARS.

By our New York papers, received since the above was in type, we are enabled to give further particulars.

**List of persons saved.**  
Capt. Titus, master of the Erie.  
D. McBride First Mate.  
Wm Hughes, 3d mate.  
E. Clomene, First engineer.  
J. McBride, Wheelman.  
Wm Wadsworth, one of the Band.  
A. O. Wilkeson, Esq. Ohio.  
H. Forrester, Harbor creek Pa.  
Thos. Quinlin, Middleford Mass.  
R. Robinson barber.  
H. DeGraff,  
J. J. Lovett, wheelman,  
J. J. St John,  
T. Sears, painter.  
C. Hogg, badly burned,  
L. D. Sears Fireman,  
J. Winkler, Buffalo.  
Mrs. Lynde, Milwaukee.  
Mr. Williams, Chicago.  
T. J. Yarn, Pittsfield N. Y.  
W. Jones colored cook.  
Son of G. Beebe, Cleveland.  
Five Germans three of whom were badly burned.  
Two other persons were saved by another boat.

**List of persons known to be lost.**  
W. M. Camp, Harrisburg Pa.  
Willet Weeks Brooklyn.  
J. G. Paul, N. Y.  
E. S. Cobb, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
Geo. Terp, N. Y. wife and three children.  
H. G. Galt, Erie Clerk.  
Mrs. Giles Williams, Chicago.  
C. Lynde, Milwaukee.  
W. S. Leno, N. Y.  
Mrs. W. H. Smith, and child, Schenectady.  
A. Sears, Philip Barber, Henry Weaver, William Thomas, Evans, Peter F. my, painters, Buffalo.  
Miss A. Miller, Buffalo.  
D. Woodward, N. Y.  
Wm. Griffin, Mississ.  
D. S. Sloan Geneva.  
F. Stow, Canada.  
W. Sackett, Mich.  
Mrs. S. and two children.  
Mrs. Dow.  
Mrs. Robinson, Ralston Spa, N. Y.  
Miss Robinson, do.  
Miss King, do.  
Mr. Moore, lady and two children, removing to Mich.  
Orrin Green Rushville, Yates county.  
Rooms Dutton, from near Fort Plain.  
C. S. Mather, Mt. Clemens Mich.

**List of Swiss passengers.**  
Names No. Destination.  
Geo. Zuger and family 8 Akron, O.  
John Flang 6 do.  
Martin Zugen 2 do.  
Geo. Rotenger 3 do.  
Geo. Christian 5 do.  
Geo. Neisold 7 do.  
M. Reibold 3 do.  
Geo. Steinman 2 do.  
Peter King 2 do.  
L. Gilling 3 do.  
Peter Schmidt 1 do.  
John Netzel 1 do.  
Peter Schender 5 do.  
J. Newmeyer 4 do.  
S. Schapler 5 do.  
R. Pilling 2 do.  
Mr. Obens 1 do.  
I. Korten 1 do.  
C. Durler 1 do.  
Mr. Lithold 5 do.  
C. Deiberick 2 do.  
C. Wilbur 6 do.  
C. Palmer 5 Massillon.  
J. Gerghum 5 do.  
J. Mullman 3 do.  
C. Kellerman 1 do.  
C. Minto and friend 2 do.

This list comprises the names of 87 persons; as it is customary to pass children at half price, the whole number in this list must have reached one hundred souls. Only four persons of the whole, including Durler and three others, were saved.—Buffalo Commercial.

**FIRST OUTBREAK OF THE FIRE.**—The boat had been thoroughly overhauled, and although the wind was blowing fresh, every thing promised a pleasant & prosperous voyage. Nothing occurred to mar this prospect till 8 o'clock, when the boat was off Silver Creek, about 8 miles from shore, and 33 miles from Buffalo, when a slight explosion was heard, and immediately the whole vessel was enveloped in flames. Captain Titus who was on the upper deck at the time, rushed to the Ladies Cabin to obtain the life preservers, of which there were from 90 to 100 on board, but so rapid had been the progress of the flames he found it impossible to enter the cabin.

The captain then returned to the upper deck, giving

orders to the engineers to stop. The engineer replied that in consequence of the flames he could not reach the engine. The steam was immediately directed to put the helm hard a starboard. The vessel swung slowly round, heading to the shore, and the boats were ordered to be lowered. Two of the boats were lowered but in consequence of the heavy sea, they both swamped as they touched the water.

At this period the spectacle was appalling in the extreme, and no language can describe the frantic horror of the doomed passengers. The small boat was lowered—four persons in it—the captain jumped in—and the boat filled with water and dropped astern. A lady floated by at this moment with a life preserver on she shrieked for help—the captain threw her the only oar in the boat—she caught it and was saved—this lady was Mrs. Lynde, of Milwaukee, and she was the only female who was saved from that fated vessel.

In this condition, the boat a mass of fierce fire, and the passengers and crew endeavoring to save themselves by swimming or supporting by whatever they could reach—they were fished by the Clinton at about 10 P. M. The Clinton left here in the morning, but in consequence of the wind had put into Dunkirk. She laid there till nearly sunset, at which time she ran out and had proceeded as far as Barcelona, when just at twilight the fire of the Erie was discovered some twenty miles astern.—The Clinton immediately put about and reached the wreck about 10.

It was a fearful sight. All the upper works of the Erie had been burned away. The engine was standing but the hull was a mass of dull, red flame. The passengers and crew were floating around, screaming in their agony and shrieking for help.—The boats of the Clinton were instantly lowered and manned, and every person that could be seen or heard was picked up, and every possible relief afforded. The Lady, a little steamboat lying at Dunkirk, went out of that harbor as soon as possible after the discovery of the fire, and arrived soon after the Clinton. It was not thought by the survivors that she saved any.

At one o'clock A. M., all was over. Nothing was heard but the low, dead crackling of the expiring fire. Not a solitary struggle for life could be seen on the wide waste of waters. No trace was left on the glassy surface except a portion of the hapless hulk of the ill-fated Erie. An effort was made to tow the hull ashore, but it sank in eleven fathoms water about four miles from the banks of the lake. It was now daylight, and the Clinton headed for the shore.

**ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.**—Among the passengers on board were six painters in the employ of Mr. W. G. Miller, of Buffalo, who was going to Erie to paint the steamboat Madison. They had with them the demijohns filled with spirits of turpentine and varnish, which unknown to Capt. Titus, were placed on the boiler deck, directly over the boilers. One of the firemen, who was saved says that he had occasion to go on the deck, and seeing the demijohns removed them. They were replaced, by whom is not known. Immediately previous to the bursting forth of the flames, as several on board have assured us, a slight explosion was heard. The demijohns had probably burst with the heat, and their inflammable contents, taking the fire instantly, communicated to every part of the boat, which, having been freshly varnished, caught as if it had been gun powder.

It is a singular coincidence that the Erie was burned identically at the same spot where the Washington was burned in June, 1838. Capt. Brown, who commanded the Washington at that time, happened to be on board the Clinton, and was very active in saving the survivors on board.

It is impossible to give a correct list of all the passengers. Of cabin passengers Capt. Titus thinks there were between 30 and 40, of whom 10 or 12 were ladies. In the steerage there were about 140, passengers, nearly all of whom were Swiss and German immigrants. There were in families, all of whom found a common grave in the yawning deep.

### ALABAMA ELECTION.

The news from Alabama is highly favorable. In Mobile County, where the Whigs had last year a majority, a democratic Senator and two democratic representatives out of four are elected. The Mobile Register of August 3d, says:

We have elected T. L. Toulmin, (Dem.) Senator, 50 majority, and B. McAlpin and John H. Hogan, Representatives.—The Democratic party ran three and lost two. The Whigs run a full ticket of four and lost two. C. C. Langdon, T. McPrince and Joseph Bat s. (Whigs) are beaten.

G. H. Irwin and R. C. McAlpine, (Whigs) are elected.

McClung, the Whig candidate for Governor is doubtless beaten.

### INDIANA ELECTION.

Here also the Democratic party are successful. In Jefferson County, where the Whigs had last year a majority, a democratic Senator and two democratic representatives out of four are elected. The Senate. In Wayne county a Democratic Senator has also been elected.

In Vigo County, one Democratic and one Whig member of the House of Representatives is elected. In Marion County the same.

The Whigs last year, had a majority of 17 in the Senate and 50 in the House. The probability is that the majority will be on the other side, in the House, at least.—N. Y. Post.

### THE WORK BEGUN—A BANK PRESIDENT IN THE PENITENTIARY.

The Sheriff of Galia county, yesterday deposited in the Penitentiary, Mr. Harrington, the late President of the Galia Bank, for a term of fifteen years. We never rejoice over the ill fortune, or the punishment of our fellow beings, but we cannot help feeling gratified that bank swindlers are at last likely to be placed on the same footing with other criminals. This makes an epoch in the history of the administration of justice in Ohio, and Judge Hancock will lose nothing by the evidence he has given, that before him, Bank Presidents are no more than other men, when the law is violated.

It was the acts of this Harrington, that Combs, his successor, refused being looked into, by the Bank Commissioners! The papers and books would not bear the light.—Ohio Statesman.

The following, from the Pittsburgh Manufacturer, exemplifies Mr. Granger's reform in the Post office Department. The whole press of the country seems in open rebellion against the disgraceful delays, and miscarriages of the papers. We have complaints from all directions; but what can we do in the premises?

### COMPETENT OFFICERS.

We received the following letter from a recently appointed federal Postmaster. We presume his predecessor was turned out because Mr. Granger supposed that "the interests of the country would be promoted" by the appointment of the author of the following note.

N. Y. July 20th, 1841

Sir: The Manufacturer sent to this office Directed J. S. — Remains in the office for sum time. And not taken out I have made inquiry and Am informed that he has left this Regon of Country. And Gon to parts unnone to me or my informant you Will please stop them until information is had Where to send them and oblige yours.

Mr. Phillips Esqr Editor  
The gentleman, who has "sloped" owes 13 85 for subscription, which if the Postmaster will "fork over" we will promise to publish the above letter with his name and residences attached to it 'till forbid, without asking any compensation.

### THE TEST QUESTION.

In Alabama, where the election of members of the State Legislature is at hand, the following question is put to the candidates from the great county of Madison: Will you if elected, endeavor to keep a branch or office of discount and deposit of a National Bank out of the limits of this State, should Congress charter one?

George T. Jones answers:

"I should feel myself bound to do so, both from the unconstitutionality and inexpediency of the measure."

Jeremiah Clemens answers: "I will."

Dr. David Moore's answer is calculated to produce the same decided impression.—Rich. Jug.

It will be thus seen that the work is going on. The States are ready for the issue. In Ohio we shall have the old conflict revived of 1839, '41, when the branch bank of Chillicothe was voted. The history of that day will be interesting to the citizens of this.

### STATE OF OHIO.

Booz M. Atherton vs. Tuscarawas County—G. C. Pless, In Chancery.

The defendants will take notice that on the 13th day of August the complainant filed his bill against them in the office of the clerk of said Court, and that the same is now pending. The bill shows and alleges that on the 16th day of Jan. 1839, John Pepper sold to Wm. Hoyer a steam engine with boilers and apparatus for \$500, for which Hoyer executed and delivered to Pepper five promissory notes for \$100 each. One payable 31st Sept. 1839, with interest. One on 1st Jan. 1840. One 1st Jan. 1841. One 1st Jan. 1842, and one 1st Jan. 1843, and to secure payment of which Hoyer pledged said steam engine, boilers and apparatus. On the first day of April 1839, said Hoyer further to secure payment of said four last mentioned notes, conveyed to said Pepper by deed of mortgage, Lot No. 12 in the town of Lockport in said county. That said Pepper indorsed said three last mentioned notes to compt as collateral security to be applied on a judgment in favor of complainant, for use of Hart Cummings and Hart before that time rendered in said court against said Pepper and one Shesman, and that said Pepper also assigned to compt his interest, and delivered to him the agreement aforesaid, and also delivered to compt a mortgage deed, that said judgment is unsatisfied, that no part of said notes has been paid to complainant; that compt is informed that Pepper has indorsed the said second note to said David Casebeer Jr., and that said Solomon Hoyer has purchased from said Hoyer said property both personal and real, subject to the lien of said Notes; that said William Hoyer has removed from the State of Ohio and resides in parts unknown to complainant. The bill prays for a decree of sale of said personal and real property, and distribution of proceeds as the court shall order, and such further relief as to equity shall appear. Said William Hoyer is notified that unless he appear within sixty days next after the raising of the issue of Common Pleas of said county at its next term and plead answer or demur to said Bill; that the same will be taken as true and confessed against him and decrees entered accordingly.

August 12, 1841. B. M. ATHERTON, 30 to.

**MARY RODGERS** widow of Joseph Rodgers deceased, of Tuscarawas county, Jacob Gutheil and Hannah his wife, of Morgan county, O. Michael Earieli and Katarine his wife of M. Co. Simon Mathers and Phebe his wife whose place of residence is unknown, Deborah Rodgers, Elizabeth E. Rodgers minor heirs of Joseph Rodgers deceased, of Tuscarawas county, will take notice that a petition was filed against them on the eleventh day of August 1841, in the Court of Common Pleas of Tuscarawas County Ohio, on the Chancery side by Hugh Bowers and Sarah his wife, and is now pending in which, the petitioners demand partition of the following Real Estate in said county, viz. part of the South west quarter of Section 20, Township 5, Range 1, of the United States military district, bounded as follows viz. beginning at the S. V corner of land formerly called Jacob Yantus' Land—42 perches 9 links from the N. E. corner of said Section; thence running west 181 perches to a stone, thence N. 159 perches to a Stake, thence E. 71 perches to a stake, thence S. along the West boundary of West Chester 79 perches to a post or stone and thence S. E. Boundary of West Chester out Lots, thence E. 100 perches to a stone thence S. 63 perches to the place of beginning, containing by estimation 113 acres—and that at the next Term of said Court, application will be made by the said Hugh Bowers and Sarah his wife, for an order that partition be made of the premises, and for assigning the widows dower therein.

B. M. ATHERTON, Attorney for Pet.

Aug. 12, 1841.—tr.

### NOTICE.

**HENRY BRAND**, whose place of residence is unknown is hereby notified, that on the 6th day of June, 1841, Robert Nofziger filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Tuscarawas County, and State of Ohio a bill, showing and setting forth an agreement in writing executed by the said Henry Brand and the said Robert Nofziger, in which said agreement the said Henry Brand bound himself to execute a deed of an undivided tract of land, situated in said county, and containing the west half of the North east quarter of section number four, Township number seven, and range number four, when the said Robert Nofziger should have paid, the amount of the purchase money payable in full, and the said Robert Nofziger, in which said agreement, the said Henry Brand bound himself to execute a deed of an undivided tract of land, situated in said county, and containing the west half of the North east quarter of section number four, Township number seven, and range number four, when the said Robert Nofziger should have paid, the amount of the purchase money payable in full, and the said Robert Nofziger, in which said agreement, the said Henry Brand bound himself to execute a deed of an undivided tract of land, situated in said county, and containing the west half of the North east quarter of section number four, Township number seven, and range number four, when the said Robert Nofziger should have paid, the amount of the purchase money payable in full, and the said Robert Nofziger, in which said agreement, the said Henry Brand bound himself to execute a deed of an undivided tract of land, situated in said county, and containing the west half of the North east quarter of section number four, Township number seven, and range number four, when the said Robert Nofziger should have paid, the amount of the purchase money payable in full, and the said Robert Nofziger, in which said agreement, the said Henry Brand bound himself to execute a deed of an undivided tract of land, situated in said county, and containing the west half of the North east quarter of section number four, Township number seven, and range number four, when the said Robert Nofziger should have paid, the amount of the purchase money payable in full, and the said Robert Nofziger, in which said agreement, the said Henry Brand bound himself to execute a deed of an undivided tract of land, situated in said county, and containing the west half of the North east quarter of section number four, Township number seven, and range number four, when the said Robert Nofziger should have paid, the amount of the purchase money payable in full, and the said Robert Nofziger, in which said agreement, the said Henry Brand bound himself to execute a deed of an undivided tract of land, situated in said county, and containing the west half of the North east quarter of section number four, Township number seven, and range number four, when the said Robert Nofziger should have paid, the amount of the purchase money payable in full, and the said Robert Nofziger, in which said agreement, the said Henry Brand bound himself to execute a deed of an undivided tract of land, situated in said county, and containing the west half of the North east quarter of section number four, Township number seven, and range number four, when the said Robert Nofziger should have paid, the amount of the purchase money payable in full, and the said Robert Nofziger, in which said agreement, the said Henry Brand bound himself to execute a deed of an undivided tract of land, situated in said county, and containing the west half of the North east quarter of section number four, Township number seven, and range number four, when the said Robert Nofziger should have paid, the amount of the purchase money payable in full, and the said Robert Nofziger, in which said agreement, the said Henry Brand bound himself to execute a deed of an undivided tract of land, situated in said county, and containing the west half of the North east quarter of section number four, Township number seven, and range number four, when the said Robert Nofziger should have paid, the amount of the purchase money payable in full, and the said Robert Nofziger, in which said